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ABSTRACT

Polish education is described in terms of its history, structure, legal policies, and reforms. After having been controlled by various parties since the late 18th century, Polish education is now consolidated under two administrative bodies, one for elementary and secondary education and one for higher education. At all levels, education is free. Polish is the primary language of instruction. Four years of noncompulsory preschool are available, followed by eight years of compulsory elementary grades for which the curriculum is uniform throughout the country. During the four or five years of secondary education, students may attend general education lyceums and post-lyceum schools, technical/vocational schools, or basic vocational schools, depending on their plans for university study or immediate entry into agricultural or industrial trades. Teacher education begins in special secondary level study centers and continues at the university level. Higher education requires four to six years of study for the first degree, depending on the institution and field of study. A table shows 20 general and technical universities with locations and with fields of study, called faculties. Admission requires a secondary school Certificate of Maturity and a passing grade on an entrance examination. Reforms planned for 1978 include equal eight-year elementary education for urban and rural youth, teacher training, and redesigned curriculum. (AV)

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POLAND

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

Official Name: Polish People's Republic.
Location: Eastern Europe.
Size: 120,700 square miles.
Main Subdivisions: 49 Provinces *(Voivodships)*.
Language: Polish.
Population: 33.5 million (December 1973 estimate).
People: 98 percent ethnically Polish.
Literacy Rate: 98 percent.
Type of Government: Communist.
Religion: 95 percent Roman Catholic; 5 percent Eastern Orthodox, Protestant, and Jewish.

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THE BASIC SYSTEM

History

For centuries the Polish people have esteemed learning and education. The University of Kraków (Cracow) was founded as early as 1364, and in the 1490's Nicolaus Copernicus, the great Polish astronomer, was one of its students. Almost all education was "classical," the principal subjects of study being the arts and sciences, history, languages, philosophy, and theology. In 1773 the National Commission of Education, one of the first ministries of education in Europe, was created.

After Poland was partitioned among Russia, Prussia, and Austria in the late 18th century, the inhabitants of what had been Poland became subject to three very different educational systems and policies. Only Austria permitted use of the Polish language for teaching. At the end of World War I (1918), Poland's independence was restored, and in 1932 a unified and compulsory system of education was established by the National Education Law. The law provided for a 6-year elementary school for children aged 7 to 13, a 6-year secondary general education school divided into a 4-year gymnasium offering general education and a 2-year lyceum offering college preparatory courses, and various types of secondary vocational schools. While most of the elementary schools were state supported, the majority of secondary schools were financed privately.

Higher education developed during the interwar period with the number of higher education institutions in Poland increasing from about 13 to 35 by 1938.

NAMES AND BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION ARE NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
Limit of Polish administration
East Germany
Koszalin
Gdańsk
Olsztyn
Szczecin
Białystok
Bydgoszcz
Warszawa
Zielona Góra
Poznań
Łódź
Wrocław
Kielce
Lublin
Opole
Katowice
Kraków
Rzeszów
U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia
Austria
Hungary
Poland
International boundary
Wojewodztwo (province) boundary
National capital
Wojewodztwo (province) capital
Railroad
Road

POLAND: 1974

While Poland was under military occupation throughout World War II (1939–45), only elementary schools were permitted to function, and their curriculum was confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, and practical work. Secondary, higher, and teacher education had to be carried on secretly.

After World War II, Poland became a smaller and more homogeneous state under the control of the Polish Communist party, the *Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza*—PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party). The organization of elementary-secondary education was based in principle on the 1932 Education Law; but a decree issued on November 23, 1945, "to speed up the repair of war damages" authorized the Minister of Education "to establish or to permit the establishment of courses not foreseen in the Law of 1932, and to modify the duration of school education." [1] In the 1948–49 school year, 11 years of elementary-secondary education were introduced into the system; i.e., 7 years of compulsory elementary schooling followed by 4 years of secondary. "The new school programs were closely related to the goals of education to shape the thought and will of the pupil in conformity with the spirit of socialism. . . ." [2] The 11-year system remained in effect until the 1961 Law on the Development of Education was passed and Poland returned to a 12-year school system.

After the war higher education was rebuilt and reorganized, and a number of new schools were founded. Some faculties were separated from the universities and set up as separate higher education institutions; e.g., medical faculties were taken away from the universities and transformed into separate schools called academies of medicine.

Legal Basis

The Constitution of July 22, 1952, establishes the legal basis for education and defines the basic principles relating to the organization and administration of education and science in Poland.

The present elementary-secondary education structure is based on the July 15, 1961, Law on the Development of Education, which defines the organization of education and the principles governing its development and regulates questions concerning these matters. Higher education is governed by the November 5, 1958, Law on Higher Schools.

Administration

Before 1950 all levels of education were under the authority of a single Ministry of Education *(Ministerstwo Oświaty)*. In 1950, when the Ministry of Higher Education *(Ministerstwo Szkolnictwa Wyższego)* was created, the Ministry of Education became the primary governmental body concerned with elementary-secondary education, and the Ministry of Higher Education became the chief authority over higher education. In 1967 the two ministries were merged into a single Ministry of Education and Higher Schools *(Ministerstwo Oświaty i Szkolnictwa Wyższego)*, and all levels of education were again under the supervision of a single ministry until early 1972.

In March 1972, to improve the administration, organization, and development of the country and the economy, the Polish *Sejm* (Parliament) voted to abolish the Ministry of Education and Higher Schools and to establish a Ministry of Education and Upbringing *(Ministerstwo Oświaty i Wychowania)* and a Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology *(Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki)*.

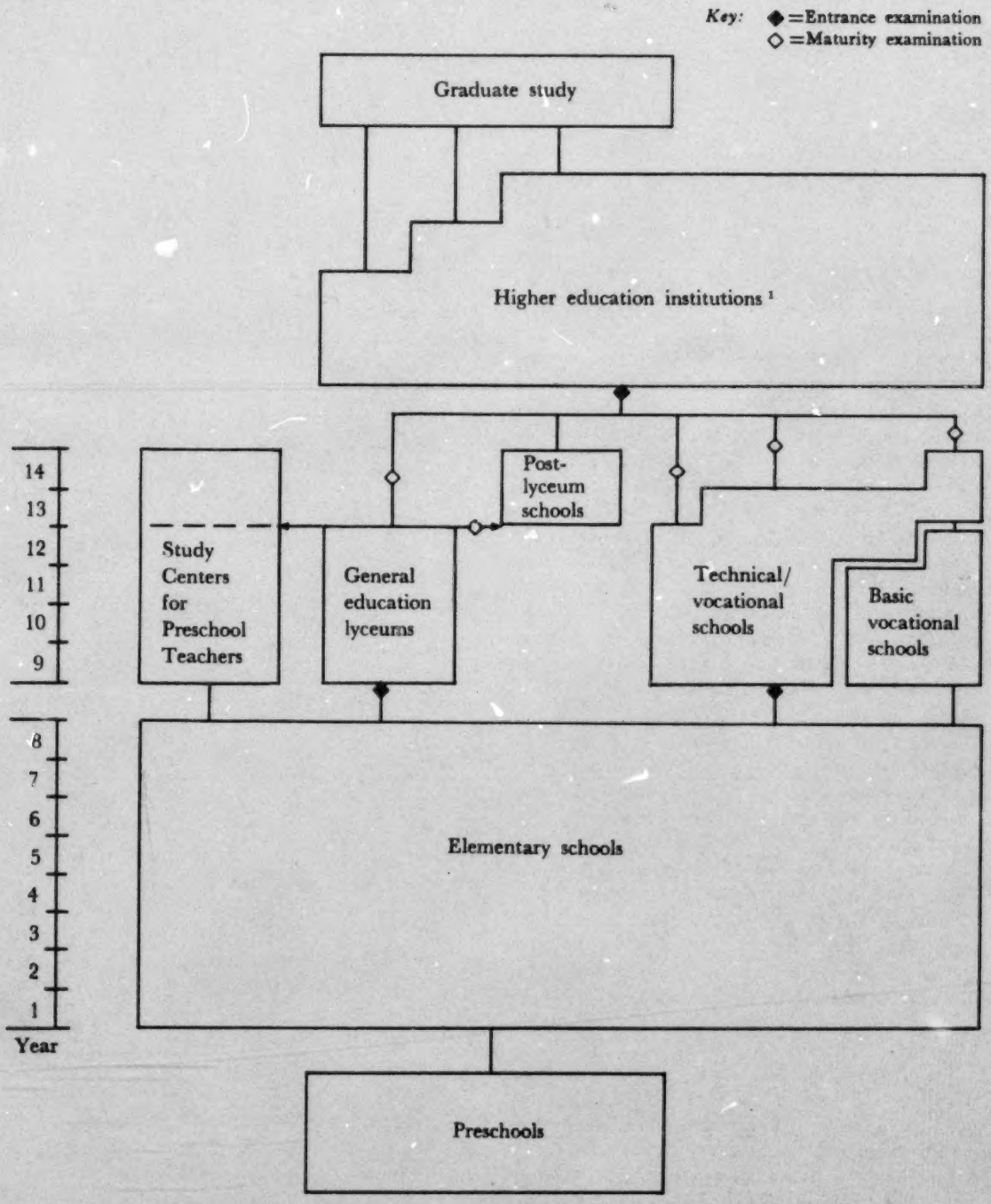
The Ministry of Education and Upbringing is now the primary governmental body concerned with elementary and secondary education. Its functions are to coordinate all education at the elementary and secondary levels, develop the system of vocational education, and carry out the necessary changes in the structure of elementary-secondary education for the proposed education reforms discussed later under "Education Reforms." Within the Ministry, subsidiary departments deal with specific educational matters such as planning, budget, staffing, and school construction. The People's Councils, or local governmental bodies, oversee the schools in their respective regions and districts.

The Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology is now the principal administrative body responsible for higher education, although some specialized higher schools are under the supervision of other ministries. Its functions are to administer higher education schools, to develop scientific-technical policies, to coordinate scientific research and technical work, and to develop, coordinate, and implement the state plan for graduate training of research and technical personnel.

[1] UNESCO. *World Survey of Education—II: Primary Education*. Paris: UNESCO, 1958. Pp. 856–57. (Information prepared by The Polish Commission for UNESCO, July 1956.)

[2] UNESCO. *World Survey of Education: Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics*. Paris: UNESCO, 1955. P. 524.

The Basic Educational System



[1] Includes universities, technical universities, and other higher education institutions specializing in various fields.

SOURCE: Adapted from Komitet Ekspertów. *Raport o Stanie Oświaty w PRL* (Report on the State of Education in the People's Republic of Poland). Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1973. P. 479.

Financing

Education at all levels is free.

During 1972 education expenditures amounted to 9 percent of the total state budget expenditures, or approximately 3,899,259,000 zlotys (about $1,950,630,500 [3]). Expenditures for higher education amounted to 21.2 percent of the education budget or 1.93 percent of the total state budget.[4]

Structure

Poland's basic education structure comprises 4 years of preschool education, 8 years of compulsory elementary education (ages 7 to 15), usually 4 or 5 years of secondary education, and from 4 to 6 years of study at the higher education level for the first degree, depending on the type of institution and field of study.

Academic Calendar

For elementary and secondary schools, the school year begins in September and ends in June; for higher education, the academic year begins in October and ends in June, with a semester break in February.

Language of Instruction

Polish is the primary language of instruction, since the population of the country is 98 percent ethnically Polish. Other ethnic groups are few and "represent very small minorities; the State has, nevertheless, made every facility available for meeting their educational needs by providing school, class, or group instruction in their mother tongue." [5]

Grading System

The grading system provides for four adjective ratings: Very good *(bardzo dobry)*, good *(dobry)*, satisfactory *(dostateczny)*, and unsatisfactory *(niedostateczny)*.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Preschool education *(przedszkola)* is available to children from 3 to 6 years of age. Preschool education is not compulsory, but proposals are being discussed regarding the gradual introduction of 1 year of compulsory preschool education for all 6-year-old children.

According to the Minister of Education, in the 1973–74 school year preschool care was provided for 80 percent of 6-year-old children in the urban areas and 78 percent of the same age group in the rural areas.[6] Plans were being made to increase 1974–75 preschool attendance to 85 percent of all 6-year-old children.[7]

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The reorganization of elementary schooling, begun in 1961, was completed in the 1967–68 school year. Compulsory schooling was extended from 7 to 8 years to coincide with the 8 years of elementary schooling.

The curriculum shown in table 1 is uniform throughout the country for grades 1 through 8. As of 1973–74, a system of automatic promotion was introduced in grades 1 through 4; in grades 5 through 8, promotion is on the basis of a pupil's class performance and achievement in tests and homework.

After successfully completing the eighth grade, a student receives the Certificate of Completion of the Elementary School *(Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Podstawowej)*, which is a requirement for admission to secondary schooling. In 1973–74 approximately 90 percent of elementary school graduates continued their studies in some type of secondary school.

Enrollment data are given in table 2.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The reform of secondary education, begun in 1967–68, was completed in 1970–71, when the 12th year of schooling was introduced throughout the system. To be admitted to any secondary school, a student must have completed 8 years of elementary education. The chart of the basic educational system (p. 4) shows the various paths open to elementary school graduates.

The principal secondary schools *(szkoły średnie)* are the 4-year general education lyceums

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[3] In November 1975 the official exchange rate (noncommercial) was 19.92 zlotys for $1 (U.S.).

[4] Główny Urząd Statystyczny (GUS). *Rocznik Statystyczny 1973 (Statistical Yearbook 1973)*. Warsaw: GUS, 1973. Pp. 585, 588.

[5] UNESCO. *World Survey of Education—V: Educational Policy, Legislation, and Administration*. Paris: UNESCO, 1971. P. 982.

[6] U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. "Minister of Education Interviewed on Changes in the Educational System," *Translations on Eastern Europe: Political, Sociological, and Military Affairs, No. 929* (JPRS: 62,474, July 15, 1974, p. 40). (From *Trybuna Ludu*, June 22, 1974, pp. 1, 3.)

[7] "Conference of the PZPR CC Politburo and Government Presidium." *Polish News Bulletin*, Aug. 7, 1974, p. 2, Section A. (From *Trybuna Ludu*, No. 219, Aug. 7, 1974, n.p.)

Table 1. Hours per week by grade level in each elementary school subject
[--- indicates zero hours per week]

Subject	Grade							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	18	21	23	25	28	30	32	32
Art	---	---	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biology	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	2
Chemistry	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
Civic education	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2
Geography	---	---	---	2	2	2	2	2
History	---	---	---	---	2	2	2	2
Languages:								
Polish language	8	10	9	9	7	7	5	5
Russian language	---	---	---	---	3	3	3	2
Mathematics	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
Music	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nature study	---	---	2	2	2	---	---	---
Physical education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Physics	---	---	---	---	---	2	3	3
Practical and technical studies	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3

SOURCES: Ministry of Education. *The Development of Education in the People's Republic of Poland in the School Year 1965–1966*, p. 10; and Ministry of Education and Higher Schools. *The Development of Education in the People's Republic of Poland in the School Year 1966–1967*, p. 9. Reports presented at the 29th and 30th International Conferences on Public Education in Geneva, July 1966 and July 1967, respectively.

Table 2.—Elementary and secondary education graduates, 1972–73, and schools, students, and teachers, 1973–74, by level and type of school
[--- indicates no data given.]

Level or type	1972–73	1973–74		
	Graduates	Schools	Students	Teachers
Elementary	638,257	18,889	4,634,316	200,625
Secondary	348,353	6,198	1,465,078	---
General education lyceums	91,623	878	470,105	22,763
Technical and vocational schools	97,239	2,621	535,753	(1)
Basic vocational schools	143,613	2,287	405,176	---
Post-lyceum schools	15,878	412	54,044	(1)

[1] Teachers for technical and vocational schools and post-lyceum schools together total 32,662.

SOURCE: Adapted from Główny Urząd Statystyczny. *Rocznik Statystyczny Szkolnictwa 1973/74* (Yearbook of Educational Statistics 1973–74). Warsaw: GUS, 1974. Pp. 53, 55, 78, 83, 106, 108, 136, 159.

(licea ogólnokształcące)— also called general education schools *(szkoły ogólnokształcące)*—the 4- or 5-year technical schools *(szkoły techniczne)* and vocational schools *(szkoły zawodowe)*, and the 2- or 3-year basic vocational schools *(zasadnicze szkoły zawodowe)*. Included in the organizational structure under secondary schools are post-lyceum schools *(szkoły pomaturalne)* or *(szkoły policealne)* for graduates of general education lyceums who do not go on to higher studies but who want to

work in certain fields that require supplementary training.

Enrollment data are given in table 2.

General Education Lyceums

The primary purpose of general education lyceums is to prepare students for university studies. The curriculum is shown in table 3.

To receive the Certificate of Maturity of the General Education Lyceum *(Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Ogólnokształcącego)*, which allows a student to apply for admission to higher education institutions, students must pass a final written examination in mathematics, the Polish language, and a subject selected by the student.

Under a regulation passed in 1971, students may decide whether or not to take the maturity examination. Those who do not take the maturity examination receive a Certificate of Completion of Secondary Schooling *(Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Średniej)* or Certificate of Completion of the General Education Lyceum *(Świadectwo Ukończenia Liceum Ogólnokształcącego)*. This certificate, however, does not entitle them to apply for admission to higher studies.

Technical and Vocational Schools

The technical and vocational schools combine general education with theoretical and practical training to prepare students for work in such fields as agriculture, commerce, health services, and industry. Development of various kinds of technical and vocational schools is conditioned by the needs of the national economy.

General subjects, which comprise more than 50 percent of the school program, include chemistry, mathematics, military training, physics, Polish language, Russian language, and social sciences (geography and history). Students who pass the maturity examination and receive the Certificate

Table 3.—Hours per week by grade level in each subject in the secondary general education lyceum curriculum

[--- indicates zero hours per week]

Subject	Grade			
	9	10	11	12
Total	33	33	33	32
Arts (plastic arts and music)	2	1	1	---
Astronomy	---	---	---	1
Biology	---	2	2	2
Chemistry	2	2	2	---
Civics	---	---	---	3
Geography	2	2	2	---
History	3	2	3	2
Hygiene	---	---	---	1
Languages:				
Foreign language (English, French, or German)	4	4	3	3
Polish language	4	5	4	4
Russian language	3	3	3	2
Mathematics	5	4	4	3
Premilitary training	1	2	2	---
Physical education	2	2	2	2
Physics	3	2	3	3
Technical education	2	2	2	2
Elective	---	---	---	4

SOURCE: Adapted from U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. "Primary, Secondary School Issues Discussed," *Translations on Eastern Europe: Political, Sociological, and Military Affairs, No. 198* (JPRS: 50,200, 3/31/70). Pp. 91-92; *(Głos Nauczycielski*, Mar. 8, 1970, pp. 1, 2); *and* The Ministry of Education. *Les Rapports Entre L'Enseignement, La Formation Et L'Emploi /en ce qui concerne particulièrement l'enseignement du second degré, ses objectifs, sa structure et son contenu/* (Relationships Between Education, Training, and Employment, concerning particularly education on the secondary level, its objectives, structure, and content). Warsaw: The Ministry, 1972, p. 9. Response to a questionnaire from the Bureau of International Education.

of Maturity *(Świadectwo Dojrzałości)* may apply for admission to higher education institutions.

In 1973–74 the majority of young people completing elementary education continued their studies in a technical or vocational school; and about three times as many students attended technical or vocational secondary schools as general education lyceums.

Basic Vocational Schools

The majority of elementary school graduates who do not go on to a general education lyceum or a technical or vocational school enter a 2- or 3-year basic vocational school to prepare for agricultural or industrial trades. About 20 percent of school time is spent in the classroom on general subjects such as civics, chemistry, mathematics, physics, Polish language, and Russian language; the rest of the time is devoted to practical on-the-job training.

Those who complete the basic vocational school receive the Certificate of Completion of the Basic Vocational School *(Świadectwo Ukończenia Zasadniczej Szkoły Zawodowej)* and may continue in a technical or vocational school, depending on the skill acquired and the kind of basic vocational program completed.

Post-Lyceum Schools

Although students entering post-lyceum schools *(szkoły pomaturalne* or *szkoły policealne)* must have the Certificate of Maturity from the general education lyceum, these schools are considered secondary schools in Poland. The 2-year program of studies prepares specialized personnel for various branches of the economy.

After completing the studies and passing the diploma examination, a student receives a diploma and a title in his or her field of specialization. For example, graduating analytical technicians of the 2-year post-lyceum state schools of medicine receive the Diploma of Completion of the State School of Medicine of Analytical Technicians *(Dyplom Ukończenia Państwowej Szkoły Medycznej Techników Analityki)* and the title Analytical Technician *(Technik Analityki)*.

TEACHER EDUCATION

Preschool Teachers

Before September 1973, 5-year pedagogical lyceums *(licea pedagogiczne)* trained elementary school graduates to become teachers for preschools. Since that time, in accordance with the May 30, 1973, Decree of the Minister of Education, preschool teachers have been trained in Study Centers for Preschool Teachers *(Studia Wychowania Przedszkolnego)*, or SWP's. The length of studies is as follows: 12 semesters (6 years) for graduates of 8-year elementary schools and 4 semesters (2 years) for graduates of secondary general education lyceums. Students from the former pedagogical lyceums could continue studies at the SWP's at the next higher grade level following the grade level completed in the pedagogical lyceums at the time of their transformation into SWP's. Graduates of pedagogical lyceums, after 1 year of teaching practice in preschools, can complete the required additional studies through part-time, evening, or correspondence courses and by passing the diploma examination. As of the 1973–74 school year, there were 35 SWP's with a total enrollment of 8,089 students, of which 3,268 were first-year students.[8]

Elementary and Secondary School Teachers

In preparation for the forthcoming education reforms, elementary school teachers are now required to complete 4 years of studies at the higher education level. Those 5-year secondary pedagogical lyceums that used to train teachers for grades 1 through 4 were phased out in 1970, and the 2-year postsecondary teachers' schools *(Studia Nauczycielskie,* or SN's) that still train some elementary school teachers for grades 5 through 8 were to be completely phased out by 1975. Graduates of these schools are given the opportunity to complete their studies at one of the higher education institutions described hereafter that are currently training elementary school teachers.

The three types of higher education institutions that train elementary as well as secondary school teachers are the universities, the Higher Schools of Pedagogy (*Wyższe Szkoły Pedagogicizne, or* WSP), and the Higher Teachers' Schools *(Wyższe Szkoły Nauczycielskie,* or WSN).[9] To be admitted, a student must have received the Certificate of Maturity and have passed an entrance examination. After successfully completing the required 4 years of studies, a graduate receives the diploma and the title of Magister Pedagogiki *(Master of Pedagogy)* in a particular field of specialization.[10]

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[8] Główny Urząd Statystyczny. *Rocznik Statystyczny Szkolnictwa 1973/74* (Yearbook of Educational Statistics 1973–74). Warsaw: GUS, 1974. P. 99.

[9] Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki. *Informator dla kandydatów na studia dzienne w szkołach wyższych na rok szkolny 1974/75* (Handbook for applicants to day studies at the higher education institutions for the 1974–75 school year). Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. Pp. 61–64.

[10] *Ibid.*

HIGHER EDUCATION

The purpose of higher education institutions is to educate specialists for the various branches of the national economy and culture and to train specialists for scientific and research work. Article 1 of the 1958 Law on Higher Schools states that "higher schools actively participate in the building and strengthening of socialism in People's Poland by carrying out creative scientific research, preparing scientific personnel for research and teaching, and developing and cultivating national culture and technical progress." [11]

Organization and Administration

The universities in Poland are listed in table 4, with the location and faculties of each.

[11] *Ustawa o szkołach wyższych z dnia 5 listopada 1958r.* (Law Governing Higher Schools dated Nov. 5, 1958.) Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1959. P. 3. (Translated by the author.)

Table 4.—Universities, with location and faculties: 1974 [1]

Institution	Location	Faculties
General:		
Adam Mickiewicz University	Poznań	Biology and Earth Sciences Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Philology Philosophy and History
Bolesław Bierut University	Wrocław	Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Natural History Philology Philosophy and History
Catholic University of Lublin	Lublin	Canon Law Christian Philosophy Humanities Theology
Jagiellonian University	Cracow	Biology and Earth Sciences Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Philology Philosophy and History
Maria Curie-Sklodowska University	Lublin	Biology and Geography Economics Humanities Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry
Nicholas Copernicus University	Toruń	Biology and Earth Sciences Fine Arts Humanities Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry
University of Gdansk	Gdańsk	Biology and Earth Sciences Economics of Production Economics of Transport Humanities Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry

See footnote at end of table, p. 11.

Table 4.—Universities, with location and faculties: 1974—Continued

Institution	Location	Faculties
University of Łódź	Łódź	Biology and Earth Sciences Economics and Sociology Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Philology Philosophy and History
University of Silesia	Katowice	Arts Law and Administration Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry Technical Training
University of Warsaw	Warsaw	Biology Chemistry Geology History Law and Administration Mathematics and Mechanics Non-Slavonic Philologies Physics Psychology and Pedagogy Slavonic Philologies Social Sciences
Technical:		
Academy of Mining and Metallurgy	Cracow	Drilling and Petroleum Engineering Electrical Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy Engineering of Materials and Ceramics Foundry Engineering Geological Prospecting Metallurgy Mining Mining Geodesy Mining and Metallurgical Mechanics Non-Ferrous Metallurgy
Cracow Polytechnic	Cracow	Architecture Civil Engineering Hydraulic Engineering Industrial Chemistry Mechanical Engineering
Częstochowa Polytechnic	Częstochowa	Mechanical Engineering Metallurgy
Gdańsk Polytechnic	Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz	Chemistry Electrical Engineering Electronics Machine Building Mechanical and Technological Engineering
Wincenty Pstrowski Silesian Polytechnic	Gliwice	Automation Chemical Technology and Engineering Civil Engineering and Architecture

See footnote at end of table, p. 11.

Table 4.—Universities, with location and faculties: 1974—Continued

Institution	Location	Faculties
		Electrical Engineering
		Mathematics and Physics
		Mechanical Power Engineering
		Mechanical Technological Engineering
		Metallurgy
		Mining Engineering
		Organization of Production
		Sanitary Engineering
Łódź Polytechnic	Łódź	Chemistry
		Civil Engineering
		Electrical Engineering
		Food Chemistry
		Mechanical Engineering
		Textiles
Poznań Polytechnic	Poznań	Chemical Engineering
		Civil Engineering
		Electrical Engineering
		Mechanical Technological Engineering
		Working Machinery and Vehicles Engineering
Szczecin Polytechnic	Szczecin	Chemical Technology
		Civil Engineering and Architecture
		Engineering and Economics of Transport
		Machine Construction and Shipbuilding
Warsaw Polytechnic	Warsaw	Architecture
		Chemistry
		Civil Engineering
		Electrical Engineering
		Electronics Engineering
		Fine Mechanics
		Geodesy and Cartography
		Machinery and Vehicle Engineering
		Mechanical and Production Engineering
		Mechanical Energetics and Aviation
		Sanitary and Water Engineering
Wrocław Polytechnic	Wrocław	Architecture
		Basic Problems of Technology
		Chemistry
		Civil Engineering
		Electrical Engineering
		Electronics
		Engineering Economics
		Mechanics
		Mining
		Power Engineering
		Sanitary Engineering

[1] All the universities except the private Catholic University of Lublin are supervised by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology.

SOURCE: Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki. *Informator dla kandydatów na studia dzienne w szkołach wyższych na rok skolny 1974/75* (Handbook for applicants to day studies at the higher education institutions for the 1974–75 school year). Warsaw/Kraków: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. passim. *and* Polish Scientific Publishers. *Polish Research Guide* (TT 70-55127). Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. Pp. 79–210.

11

The other higher education institutions (except those under the Ministries of National Defense and Navigation), with location and faculties, are as follows: [12]

Agriculture
(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology)

Agricultural Academies: *Cracow*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Forestry, (3) Horticulture, (4) Land Reclamation and Improvement, and (5) Zootechnics; *Lublin*—(1) Agricultural Engineering, (2) Agriculture, (3) Animal Husbandry, (4) Horticulture, and (5) Veterinary Science; *Olsztyn-Kortowo*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Civil Engineering, (3) Dairy and Food Technology, (4) Geodesy and Agricultural Appliances, (5) Mechanical Engineering, (6) Veterinary Science, (7) Water Protection and Inland Fisheries, and (8) Zootechnics; *Poznań*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Agriculture Food Technology, (3) Animal Husbandry, (4) Forestry, (5) Horticulture, (6) Land Reclamation and Improvement, and (7) Wood Technology; *Szczecin*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Sea Fisheries, and (3) Zootechnics; *Warsaw*—(1) Agricultural Economics, (2) Agriculture, (3) Food Technology, (4) Forestry, (5) Horticulture, (6) Land Reclamation, (7) Veterinary Science, (8) Wood Technology, and (9) Zootechnics; and *Wrocław*—(1) Agriculture, (2) Land Reclamation and Improvement, (3) Veterinary Science, and (4) Zootechnics.

Arts
(under the Ministry of Culture and Art)

Academies of Fine Arts: *Cracow*—(1) Graphic Arts, (2) Industrial Design, (3) Interior Design, (4) Painting, and (5) Sculpture; and *Warsaw*—(1) Graphic Arts, (2) Painting, (3) Plastic Design, and (4) Sculpture.

Higher School of Films, Television, and Theater: *Łódź*—(1) Acting, (2) Camera Photography, (3) Film and Television Directing, and (4) Production Management.

Higher Schools of Music: *Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice, Łódź, Poznań, Warsaw, and Wrocław*—(1) Composition, Theory, and Conducting (2) Instruments, (3) Music Education, and (4) Voice and Drama.

Higher Schools of Plastic Arts: *Gdańsk*—(1) Painting and Sculpture and (2) Plastic Design; *Łódź*—(1) Graphics and (2) Textile Design; and *Poznań* and *Wrocław*—(1) Interior Architecture and (2) Painting, Sculpture, and Graphic Arts.

Higher Schools of the Theatre: *Cracow*—(1) Drama; and *Warsaw*—(1) Drama and (2) Stage Management.

Economics
(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology [13])

Central School of Planning and Statistics: *Warsaw*—(1) Domestic Trade, (2) Economics and Social Sciences, (3) Economics of Production, (4) Finance and Statistics, and (5) Foreign Trade.

Higher Schools of Economics: *Cracow*—(1) Economics of Production and (2) Economics of Trade; *Katowice*—(1) Economics of Industry and (2) Trade and Economics of Consumption; *Poznań*—(1) Commerce and Commodity Science and (2) Economics of Production; and *Wrocław*—(1) Industrial Engineering and Economics and (2) National Economy.

Higher School of Social Sciences: *Warsaw*—(1) Agricultural Policies, (2) Confessional Policies and Study of Religions, (3) Contemporary International Workers' Movement, (4) History of the Polish Workers' Movement, (5) Industrial Policies, (6) Knowledge of the Party, (7) Philosophy, (8) Political Economy, (9) Sociology, and (10) Studies on Youth.

Education
(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology)

Higher Schools of Pedagogy: *Cracow, Kielce, Opole, Rzeszów, Szczecin,* and *Zielona Góra*—[1] Geography and Biology, (2) History, (3) Humanities, (4) Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, and (5) Philology.

Higher Teachers' Schools: *Bydgoszcz, Częstochowa, Olsztyn, Siedlce,* and *Słupsk*—(1) Humanities, (2) Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and (3) Pegagogy.

Maria Grzegorzewska State Institute of Special Education: *Warsaw*—(1) Revalidation and (2) Social Readjustment.

Engineering
(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology)

Higher Schools of Engineering: *Białystok, Lublin, Opole,* and *Zielona Góra*—(1) Civil Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, and (3) Mechanical Engineering; *Bydgoszcz*—(1) Chemical Technology, (2) Civil Engineering, (3) Electronics and Electrotechnics, and (4) Mechanics; *Kielce*—(1) Civil Engineering, (2) Economics, (3) Electrical Engineering, (4) Footwear and Tanning Technology, (5) Mechanical Engineering, and (6) Transport; *Koszalin*—(1) Civil Engineering and (2) Mechanics; and *Rzeszów*—(1) Chemical Technology, (2) Civil and Sanitary Engineering, (3) Electrical Engineering, and (4) Mechanical Engineering.

Medicine
(under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare)

Medical Academies: *Białystok, Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice, Łódź, Lublin, Poznań, Szczecin, Warsaw,* and *Wrocław*—(1) Medicine and (2) Pharmacy.

Physical Education
(under the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism)

Academies of Physical Education: *Cracow, Poznań, Warsaw,* and *Wrocław.*

Higher Schools of Physical Education: *Gdańsk-Oliwa* and *Katowice.*

Theology
(under the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology)

Academy of Catholic Theology: *Warsaw*—(1) Canon Law, (2) Christian Philosophy, and (3) Theology.

Christian Theological Academy: *Warsaw*—(1) Theology.

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[12] Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki. Op. cit. Passim. *and* Polish Scientific Publishers. *Polish Research Guide* (TT 70-55127). Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1974. Pp. 79-210.

[13] With the exception of the Higher School of Social Sciences, which is supervised by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The majority of higher education institutions are divided into faculties.

The faculties of higher education institutions may include several divisions; e.g., institutes, departments, sections, or chairs. Each faculty corresponds to a particular field of study; e.g., architecture, engineering, humanities, medicine, pharmacy. In some institutions, department or institute functions are considered comparable to faculty functions. Chairs are basic organization units for research and teaching.

Each higher education institution is headed by a rector, assisted by one or more prorectors. Each institution is governed by a senate composed of the rector, prorectors, deans (heads of faculties), and representatives of faculty councils. Faculty councils are made up of deans, heads of chairs, delegates of the teaching and scientific staffs, and student representatives.

Enrollment figures by type of school are given in table 5.

Admission Requirements

A student applying for higher studies must have the Certificate of Maturity *(Świadectwo Dojrzałości)* and must pass an entrance examination. Additional factors taken into consideration in student admissions are the number of applicants and openings available for a given specialty. See table 5 for statistics concerning openings in most of the major types of higher education institutions in 1973.

First-Degree Programs

The length of studies leading to the first degree in higher education institutions is from 4 to 6 years, depending on the institution and the field of study. Examinations are given at the end of each semester, but the number of subjects in which examinations are given varies each semester. The final semester is devoted to preparing a diploma project and studying for the diploma examination. Upon successfully completing required studies, the graduate receives the Diploma of Completion of Higher Studies *(Dyplom Ukończenia Studiów Wyższych)* and the title appropriate to the given specialization.

Some examples of fields of study, with the years required and the title given, are as follows:

Dentistry	(5)	*Lekarz-Dentysta* (Physician-Dentist)
Law	(4)	*Magister Prawa* (Master of Law)
Medicine	(6)	*Lekarz* (Physician)
Physical Education	(4)	*Magister Wychowania Fizycznego* (Master of Physical Education)
Technical Studies	(4½)	*Magister Inżynier* (Master Engineer, in a particular field)
Veterinary Medicine	(5)	*Lekarz Weterynarii* (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine)

Graduate Degree Programs

Doctorate degrees require 2 years of study beyond the *Magister* diploma, plus the presentation of a thesis. The designations are formed by combining *Doktor* with an indication of the field of study, as in *Doktor Filosofii* (Doctor of Philosophy), *Doktor Inżynier* (Doctor-Engineer), and *Doktor Nauk Technicznych* (Doctor of Technical Sciences).

The degree of *Doktor Habilitacji* (literally, Habilitated Doctor) is a scientific degree conferred on the holder of a doctorate degree whose work represents an original contribution to the development of a given scientific discipline.

EDUCATION REFORMS

At a plenary session held in Warsaw on October 13, 1973, the Polish *Sejm* (Parliament) discussed and approved a resolution on the reform of Poland's school system.

The principal objective of the educational reform is the gradual introduction of a free, compulsory school of general education for grades 1 through 10 based on a uniform program in urban and rural areas. The reform would begin in 1978 and would be completed within a 5-year period.

In connection with the reform—

- Plans are being discussed to introduce 1 year of compulsory preschool education for all 6-year-olds.
- In rural areas experimental 8-year community *(gmina)* schools have been set up to assure that rural youth receive an elementary education comparable to that of their urban counterparts. The *gmina* schools are considered essential at present to achieving universal 10-year schooling, and will be continued as long as necessary. The number of *gmina* schools increased from 12 in 1972–73 to approximately 1,200 in 1974–75.
- Discussions are being held on the possible modification of the administration of voca-

Table 5.—Higher education graduates, 1972–73, and institutions, students, teachers, and other data, 1973–74, by type of institution

Type of Institution	1972–73	1973–74			
	Graduates	Institutions	Students	Teachers	Candidates per 100 openings
Total	60,284	87	394,904	41,227	---
Universities					
General	16,445	10	118,897	10,460	244
Technical	18,201	10	107,189	12,414	194
Other institutions by specialty					
Agriculture	5,570	7	37,927	3,971	233
Arts	855	16	6,393	1,585	307
Economics	3,913	6	27,270	1,978	191
Education:					
Higher Schools of Pedagogy (WSP)	4,607	6	24,722	1,142	232
Higher Teachers' Schools (WSN) [1]	1,917	6	11,946	565	241
Engineering	3,345	8	23,328	1,678	270
Medicine	3,919	10	24,947	6,479	302
Physical Education	1,376	6	10,530	831	314
Theology	136	2	1,755	124	---

[1] Includes the Maria Grzegorzewska State Institute of Special Education.

SOURCE: Adapted from Główny Urząd Statystyczny. *Rocznik Statystyczny Szkolnictwa 1973/74* (Yearbook of Educational Statistics 1973–74). Warsaw: GUS, 1974. Pp. 172–73, 180, 221–22; and *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* (Higher School Life), XXII, no. 9, 1974. P. 8.

tional education and on various other methods to strengthen the system.

Employed teachers are being given various opportunities to upgrade their qualifications; e.g., through (1) correspondence, evening, or part-time studies at a higher teacher-training institution, (2) use of radio-television programs, and (3) 2-week summer sessions.

- New curriculums, textbooks, and teaching aids are being designed to meet the requirements of the reformed school system.

A draft law of the proposed reform, to be submitted for approval to the *Sejm* by the end of 1975, will define a detailed program for the 10-year school.

SELECTED GLOSSARY OF EDUCATIONAL TERMS

Polish	English
A	
Akademie Medyczne	Medical Academies
Akademie Rolnicze	Agricultural Academies
Akademie Sztuk Pięknych	Academies of Fine Arts
Akademie Teologiczne	Theological Academies
Akademie Wychowania Fizycznego	Academies of Physical Education
B	
bardzo dobry	very good
D	
dobry	good
Doktor	Doctor
Doktor Filosofii	Doctor of Philosophy
Doktor Habilitacji	Habilitated Doctor, a scientific degree conferred on the holder of a doctorate degree.
Doktor-Inżynier	Doctor-Engineer
Doktor Nauk Technicznych	Doctor of Technical Sciences
dostateczny	satisfactory
Dyplom Ukończenia Państwowej Szkoły Medycznej Techników Analityki	Diploma of Completion of the State School of Medicine for Analytical Technicians
Dyplom Ukończenia Studiów Wyższych	Diploma of Completion of Higher Studies
E	
Egzamin maturalny	Maturity examination, required for the Certificate of Maturity
Egzamin wstępny	Entrance examination
G	
Główny Komitet Kultury Fizycznej i Turystyki	Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism
Główny Urząd Statystyczny	Central Statistical Office
gmina schools	8-year experimental rural community schools
L	
Lekarz	Physician
Lekarz-Dentysta	Physician-Dentist
Lekarz Weterynarii	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
Licea ogólnokształcące	General education lyceums
Licea pedagogiczne	Pedagogical lyceums
M	
Magister	Master
Magister Inżynier	Master Engineer
Magister Pedagogiki	Master of Pedagogy
Magister Prawa	Master of Law
Magister Wychowania Fizycznego	Master of Physical Education
Ministerstwo Kultury i Sztuki	Ministry of Culture and Art
Ministerstwo Nauki, Szkolnictwa Wyższego i Techniki	Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology
Ministerstwo Oświaty	Ministry of Education
Ministerstwo Oświaty i Szkolnictwa Wyższego	Ministry of Education and Higher Schools
Ministerstwo Oświaty i Wychowania	Ministry of Education and Upbringing
Ministerstwo Zdrowia i Opieki Społecznej	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
N	
niedostateczny	unsatisfactory
P	
Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe	State Scientific Publishers or Polish Scientific Publishers
przedszkole	preschool
S	
Studia Nauczycielskie	Teachers' courses
Studia podyplomowe	Graduate studies
Studia Wychowania Przedszkolnego	Study Centers for Preschool Teachers
szkoły ogólnokształcące	general education schools
szkoły podstawowe	elementary schools
szkoły policealne	postsecondary schools
szkoły pomaturalne	postsecondary schools
szkoły średnie	secondary schools
szkoły techniczne	technical schools
szkoły wyższe	higher schools (university level)
szkoły zawodowe	vocational schools
Ś	
Świadectwo	Certificate
Świadectwo Dojrzałości	Certificate of Maturity, a secondary school diploma required for admission to higher education
Świadectwo Dojrzałości Liceum Ogólnokształcącego	Certificate of Maturity of the General Education Lyceum

Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Podstawowej	Certificate of Completion of the Elementary School
Świadectwo Ukończenia Szkoły Średniej	Certificate of Completion of Secondary Schooling
Świadectwo Ukończenia Zasadniczej Szkoły Zawodowej	Certificate of Completion of the Basic Vocational School

T

Technik Analityki	Analytical Technician

U

uniwersytety	universities
Uniwersytety Techniczne	technical universities

W

Wyższa Szkoła Nauk Społecznych	Higher School of Social Sciences
Wyższe Szkoły Ekonomiczne	Higher Schools of Economics
Wyższe Szkoły Inżynierskie	Higher Schools of Engineering
Wyższe Szkoły Muzyczne	Higher Schools of Music
Wyższe Szkoły Nauczycielskie	Higher Teachers' Schools
Wyższe Szkoły Pedagogiczne	Higher Pedagogical Schools
Wyższe Szkoły Sztuk Plastycznych	Higher Schools of Plastic Arts
Wyższe Szkoły Teatralne	Higher Schools of the Theater Arts
Wyższe Szkoły Wychowania Fizycznego	Higher Schools of Physical Education

Z

zasadnicze szkoły zawodowe	basic vocational schools

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